the people, all being engaged in farming, are

unable to help each other. We have refrained from giving any of the numerous instances offered in which individual farmers, stock raisers, etc., beginning with nothing, have acquired fortune in Virginia. State, soil, and facilities had nothing to do with this exceptional success, which simply means exceptional ability and an unusual amount of downright hard work ; and it matters very little as to the result whether the work be done in Virginia tobacco fields or New-York alleys. We wish we could be sure that the idle operatives who are writing feebly to us to know what capitalists are likely to arise and help them, would take ordinary ability or industry to Virginia farms. The surest proof that they possessed either would be an energetic movement to help themselves individually. It would be, too, a certain omen of their ultimate success.

Time was when the seamen of the American Navy were the most willing, intelligent, and efficient wh sailed under any flag. They were the graduates of the rough life on the fishing-banks of New England and of the merchant service, and were, in general, men of good character as well as able seamen, and American-born. At the present time, of the 7,500 sailers in the Navy, fewer than 3,000 are said to be American-born, and many of them are simply the refuse of the merchant service of the world, unnaturalized, of low character, and unsteady. It is proposed by a Marylander in the House of Representatives, the Hon, William Kimmell, to Americanize the Navy once more, by enlisting 750 boys every year, giving them two years' instruction at moderate cost, and then putting them on board our ships in place of the present seamen. The plan presents many interesting features. It will strengthen our Navy materially, and it will also train men for the merchant service. A better class of seamen could doubtless be obtained without resorting to the policy proposed by Mr. Kimmell. Better pay would secure better men. But here is a method of securing better men without increasing the compensation.

POLITICAL NOTES.

Resumption is issue enough for the Republican party this Faft. Democratic "lack of confidence" in Mr. Sherman

will assume an aggravated form now, The Illinois Democratic Convention exploded in trying to "indorse" Springer. It was a reckless ex-

That bulletin about the unshaken complacency of the Administration is becoming a trifle monotonous. Give us something fresh.

Mr. Blair is described as a man of a thin and dried appearance. He will be a good deal thinner and dryer before he gets that fraud bill out of the Senate Judiciary Committee again.

There is an evident Democratic suspicion that the party is making an unhealthy amount of record just now. This, coupled with the failure of the Republicans to quarrel with the President, has a solemniz-ing effect upon the Democratic Editor. The way he says "Go slow" is extremely impressive.

That is a fragrant platform which the Iitinois Democrats have adopted. Its chief ingredients are anti-resumption, unlimited inflation, and "fraud." Coming to the public ear simultaneously with Secretary Sherman's announcement of his entire ability to resume, it clearly defines the issues between the two parties.

One of the wildest financial schemes lately born in Congress is a bill presented by Mr. Fuller, of Indiana, for a Government issue of \$200,000,000 aunually for five years. His idea is to abolish National Bank notes and establish a positive greenback currency. One of the greatest blessings of resumption will be the permanent corking up of financial innatics like Wright and Fuller.

The Hon. Alexander H. Stephens has sat down mildly but firmly upon the over-zealous newspaper Editor of Georgia who has been nominating him for the Presidency. He says he will not be a candidate for that office so long as he retains his senses; as his only object in public life is usefulness, and he as his only object in providing as userniness, and he is convinced his present position most successfully accomplishes it. There is no immediate danger that the office will be thrust upon him against his will, though it might be given to a good many men less

The most sanguine claims which the Democrats make about the result of the next Congressional elections are that they may gain at most 10 Congressmen, bringing their majority up to 24, or pos-sibly 28. The figuring which enables them to reach this conclusion is amusingly Democratic in character, and is founded upon nothing but reckless guessing. To make out even this slight gain they are forced to claim the entire National vote as being in their favor. They are very near right in this, for the Nationals represent all that is worst in the Democratic party, and whatever Congressmen they may happen to elect will be pretty sine to vote for all the most objectionable Democratic measures. The smallness of the gain claimed, however, ought to be a great encouragement to the Republicans, for with a united party they can easily secure full as large a gain for themselves.

Secretary McCrary takes a cheerful view of the Republican future. He tells a correspondent of The Philodelphia Press that with proper activity he is unable to see why the Republicans should not reverse the Democratic majority in the House. He expects to see gains in Ohio, Indiana, Maryland and Pennto see gains in Ohio, Indiana, Maryland and Penngylvania, and also in certain districts in the South,
especially in Louisiana. It would be interesting to
have his reasons for the last assertion. To the eye of
the superficial studentof Southern politics there is no
more chance for a gain of Republican Congressmen
from that quarter than there is of shaking the serenity of the Administration. Mr. McCrary thinks
that Republican centrol of the House is likely to be very important, as he fully expects to see the next President elected by Congress, owing to there being several candidates in the field, no one of whom will have a majority of the Electoral vote.

PERSONAL.

President Chadbourne, of Williams, is to give a course of eight or ten lectures on "Science and the Bible" before the Union Theological Seminary next

The Emperor of Germany received, as a gift upon his birinday, a flute which once belonged to Fred Fic the Great, and which was lately found in a citizen's Ex-Secretary Belknap is described as stay-

ing in Washington apparently as happy as in other days.
The pink-and-white smoothness of his forchead is not wrinkled. Poor little Jeanne Donste! She is a pianiste

only seven years old, and the other day in Paris she performed, accompanied by a full orchestra, Mozart's Ninth Concerts by heart. She ought to have been playing with her dolls. It is reported that General Field, the new

Doorkeeper of the House, was not willingly a rebel; that he renewed his oath of allegiance in 1861, and that it was the persuasions of his wife's relatives in Virginia that made him join the Southern army. With reference to Queen Victoria's intended visit to Germany, it is reported that Her Majesty will

leave England with Prince Leopold and the Princess Beatrice, after the rising of Parliament, visiting the Grand Duke at Darmstadt first. Having spent some days with her daughter there, she will proceed to Co burg, and pass some weeks at Rosenau. There she will be joined by the Crown Prince and Princess, and their newly married daughter, the Princess Charlotte.

Gérôme, the painter, who has recently received the ribbon of the Legion of Honor, is about to exhibit "The Gindintors," his colossal group in bronze. It is seven feet in height, and very nearly reproduces the chief figures in his famous picture of the Roman arena. The work is said to be excellent, and it is supposed that Paris will purchase it for one of its squares M. Bou-guereau will send to the Exhibition twelve large paint-ings, smoog them his new painting of "Charity," described as very beautiful.

Mr. Halstead's sudden decision to go to Europe was due to the sea-sickness of his wife. He started down the bay intending to return in the boat which the German Consul had provided. But the ship ran outside the bar before transferring the returning friends of the passengers; there was then some delay, and meantime the toss-ing of the vessel made things uncommonly lively on board. Mr. Halstead had intended to go over in a month or so any way, and he now suddenly decided that, by writing half a dozen dispatches to be sent back on the returning boat, he could arrange things so as to go at once, and take care of his wife.

The Earl of Derby is described as always busy. In the intervals of the greater cares of State, he plurges into local business with the eagerness of a man

whose capacity for getting through work is, earnestness excepted, his most remarkable characteristic. As he rises from his writing-table, and stands between the visiter and the light, the traits of the Stanley race are thrown into strong relief—the intellectual forehead, the apparently sunken eye, the firm, heavy jaw, and the large, flexible mouth. His greeting is brief but courteous, and rather in the ceremonious tone of the last generation than the off-hand style of the present. At his magnificent country-seat of Knowsley his life is scarcely less laborious than in London. Except when walking in the park-more for exercise than pleasure-or when indulging in the rare relaxation of a day's shooting, he is perpetually at work. Buried in books and papers, he rarely lifts his eyes to the beautiful prospect of wood and water, flower-beds and shrubberies, spread before and water, however, and an access, which window of his snug retreat. Endowed with mental faculties of a high order and with an excellent speaking voice. Lord Derby has, throughout his career, never quite succeeded in shaking off a nervous diffidence which at times approaches the gravity of a disease. When quite succeeded in sinking off a nervous dimeence wines at times approaches the gravity of a disease. When suffering from a severe attack of this constitutional malady, he finds enunciation difficult, and pronounces his words with obvious effort, the effect being that—to use a homely expression—of "a tongue too large for his month."

GENERAL NOTES.

Lady Rosebery's wedding diamonds were minutely described and catalogued in the London papers. and every gentlemanly thief of any refinement knew that they were well worth stealing. On the last Wednesday in March, an attempt was made to carry them off from Petworth House, and the robbers nearly succeeded. At dinner-time two men entered her ladyship's bondoir by a ladder, and would have stolen the jewels if they had not been enclosed in a strong iron case which could not be easily broken. While they were at work a servant on the laws saw their figures outlined behind a blind and rang an alarm-bell, so that they were forced to retreat without securing any plunder.

Two sketch maps showing the new boundaries under the preliminary Treaty of Peace between Russia and Turkey have been sent to The Tribune, with the compliments of Messrs. Morton, Rose & Co., of London. One of these represents the territorial changes in European Turkey, the existing boundaries being shown in bine lines, and the proposed boundaries in red lines. These changes were illustrated very accurately in the double-column map of The TRIBUNE a week ago. The second sketch map, which, like the first, was prepared for the use of the members of each House of Parliament, represents the territory in Asia which has been ceded to Russia. The frontier leaves the coast west of Batum, and runs south and southeast to the Soughanlu range, striking the Persian line south of Bayazid. Russia secures on the coast an excellent harbor, and in the in-terior the strongholds of Ardahan and Kars. The mounterior the strongholds of Ardainhand Kars. The mountain passes between Kars and Erzerum have also been surrendered by the Turks. Delibaba, where the first battle of the war was fought, Zewin where Melkoff was defeated. Out and Artwin, in the valley of the Chorok Su, and all the villages on the mountain road between Bayarid and Chorasau, traversed by Terrukassoff and the left wing, have passed into the hands of the Russians.

Lake Michigan has its Grace Darling, and her father and brothers are as brave and herote as is herself. Sanford W. Morgan is keeper of the life saving station at Grand Point au Sable, Michigan, and after the close of navication he allows the crew to go away for the Winter, but remains on the ground with his daughter and his sous. At daylight on March 23, during one of the most violent gales of the season, with the sea so boisierous that it was covered with foam, a fishing boat was discovered about three miles off shore, n distress, by Miss Edith. Quickly giving the alarm to her father and two brothers, she urged them to go, volunteering to take an our herself to uselst the crew. It seemed as though a boat could not possibly live in the nighty waves, but one was launched, and after a pull of we hours, with seas breaking over the small bent and two noirs, with seas breasing over the same board, they succeeded in reacains the wreck, to find that one of the crew who had been elinging to the side of the vessel had beened accounted and latting go his hold had been drawned. Another sailor, however, was rescued as he was about to give up, and was taken ashore. Nor was this the first time that the brave young girl had sentered out on an extent to save.

Long Branch, without respect for race, sex or color, or previous condition of servitude, is invited o a love-feast, with quarterly meeting and preaching, Several weeks ago a similar service was attended by as many white people as black. Several pule-facladies fainted, and the colored ushers who attempted to earry them out of the church were unceremoniously dealf with by white gentlemen in attendance. There was a disturbance of large dimensions, and it is asserted that the trustees of the church were the ring-leaders in the assault on the whites. The fight between the blacks and whites continued outside the church for an hour, and pistols and razors were used freely. After this shameful occurrence the police interfered and prevented the holding of any more meetings. A colored eider new issens a circular in which the forgiveness of the whites is asked, and the announcement made that the revival which was so abruptly terminated will go on next Sanday. was so abruptly terminated will go on next Sunday. The circular runs: "The pastor is heartly serry that some of his members and trustees grossly assaulted my white friends, but I hope that tells shall be so no more, and so we hope that will not keep them away from our church. This happened on Sunday, the 3d of March, and was printed all over the New York papers, and so I hope my white friends will please overlook this, and forgive me and my members and trustees this time, and we will rry and do better." This pastoral letter is signed by Edder Hinton.

If it be necessary to the existence of a do mestic stew that a man should have more than one wife, it is only common prudence, in view of the coutingen-cies of the law, to have a good many. Here is a Western gentleman who has had five wives, contempora neously, or as may be said, without much stretch, simul taneously. Charles H. Roemer, doctor of medicine lately at least of Winona, in 1872 espoused a lady n Wisconsin, he then calling himself Dr. Arnold. In 1873 while the Wisconsin marriage was yet valid, he was un lawfully joined, as Dr. Charles Ream, to a Buffalo dam sel; in 1874, the last marriage being still in force, he led to the altar one of those paragons of the sex, " a widow possessed of considerable property" in Columbus, Ind. in 1875, as Dr. Roemer, he took to wife in St. Louis, Mo. a beautiful maiden; and in 1877 he was joined to Mrs. Artz, in Chicago, Ill., with whom he subsequently lived at Winona. Here the State's Attorney caught him and would have indicted him, but when it came to arranging would have indicted alm, but when it came it arranging the matter for the Grand Jury, the whole thing proved to be such a legal puzzle that the attorney had to give it up as a bid job. He could not prove that at the time of the Ariz marriage there was a former legal wife still living. Some of the Mrs. Roemers had been divorced and most of the harriages were good for nothing. So they were obliged to let the goutleman go seet free. In a short time he will probably be heard of again with five more dubious and distressed brides added to his list.

THE MILLS CONCERT. The farewell concert of Mr. S. B. Mills, who is to sail for Europe at the beginning of June for a long stay, will take place at Steinway Hall, on the 24th instant. It ought to be, and we presume it will be, th occasion for a general testimonial of regard for an artist who has long held an honorable place in the front rank of his profession, and has carned the respect of all musi-cians, not only by his brilliant and solid accomplishments, but by his conscientious spirit and his high ambition. During his distinguished career in America he has been one of the most faithful and industrious interpreters of the master-pieces of pianoforte music, and he has set young players a fruitful example of thorough workmanship, intelligent readings, and fine feel-ing. At this farewell cutertainment he will the Chopin Concerto in F minor, and several solo pieces, and will be joined by Mr. Max Pinner in some composition for two pianos, the title of which is not yet announced. The Philharmonic Society, of which he is an honorary member, will furnish its orchestra,

will bring his violoncello; and there will be other at-tractions, to be specified hereafter. PUBLIC OPINION.

Theodore Thomas conducting. Mr. Frederic Bergner

There are signs and portents in the political sky which fill all thoughtful men with deep concern, i not with grave alarm. The Republican party is the on conservative force which stands as a barrier and protect tion againstitlese dangers .- (Macison(Wis.) Journal (Re-

The importance of the control of the next House cannot be overrated. Aside from the power of re-ducing expenditures, and investigating past corruptions, the party that carries the next House will gain prestige for the still greater canvass of 1890.—[Atlanta Constitu-tion (Dem.)

The President is hopelessly under the influ ence of men who are not kepublicans. He has chosen them for his confidants and advisers, and we may be very sure that from them he will receive no coursel calculated to strengthen the Republican organization, or is any way to promote its success at the poils or elsewhere—|Troy Times (Rep.)

To those Democratic members who claim that the election of an ex-Confederate officer to the doorkeepership is "a magnificent triumph," we may say, as the French General said to the English General while witnessing the fatal British cavalry charge at Balakiava: "It is very fine, but it is not war." And if the Democrats continue to make war in this manner, they deserve—and will get, sooner or later—a thorough drubbing at the polls.—[St. Louis Republican (Dem.)

THE OLD TIMES RETURNING. The selection of the rebel General Field by the Democratic House is fair notice that the former condition of things, which did more to disturb the peace and prosperity of the country than anything clae, is to be restored—the complete subjection of the Democrats of the

North to the slaveholding element of the South; a sur-render of all maniliness and independence to an aristo-cratic class which is prepared to demand entire control of National affairs as it did before the war.

EIGHT WILL DO IT. If the Republicans hold the districts which they now have, and carry fourteen districts now represented by Democrats, they will have a majority of one in the next House of Representatives. We believe they will do this and better. The country is getting very tired of the Democracy. It is medicine of which a little goes a creat way.

THE CRASH MR. SHERMAN HAS AVOIDED.

THE CRASH MR. SHERMAN HAS AVOIDED.

There are just two ways to resume. One is by contracting the volume of paper currency afloat antil it shall at heast equal the volume of con to redeem with, and the other by accumulating cole, by the sale of bonds or otherwise, until the coin shall equal the paper, dollar for dollar. Scylla and Charybdis! To contract the currency to resumption point would produce a storm throughout the country few would have the nerve to breast. The crashes we have had would be as nothing to the devastation the attempt is resume in that way would create; while the other mode is to add to the public burdens, and increase the taxes already oppressive. And wil bond I who are to be benefited by either sacrified who is clamoring for forced resumpting I woo are sending petitions to Congress for it I is not the equalization of the paper and coin being consummated by means that promise more permanency than force does? Congress cannot be got to countenance further contraction.

THE ROAD TO VICTORY.

It is not for the party to stand on antag-onisms or to push internal differences to the front, but to declare its positive autitude on the positive questions of the day. As Republicans we believe in vigorous, progressive, unqualified Republicanism. We believe in progressive, inqualified Republicanism. We believe in unting the party to defeat the combination of Southern raiders with Northern reactionists. Let us affirm that kind of Republicanism which strikes against the com-mon enemy, and leave differences to appear only where they are thrust upon us and cannot be avoided.

NASBY BEGINS TO CHEER UP.

From his Letter to The Tribeto Blade.

I feel rejoiced, for now things are ez they shood be. The Northern Democrisy hey taken their proper place. They hey repented in sack-cloth and ashes for their deviashen from dooty dooring the four years uv the war, and hev got down to where they belong. We uv the South are running the Guvernment. The gray younform is now a badge uv honor, and we walk the streets uv Washington with hed erect and with a scorn for them ez wuz wunst our oppressors. Wat we lost at Appomatox we have regained at Washington. We control the House, next yeer we will hev the Senit, and in 1880 we will hev at his left uv the Presidency, which is to say we will hev a Dimecratic Fresident, one in name ez well ez in fact. We uv the South, will hev all the offices, instid uv a little over half, and we shelt then hev things our own way, ez uv yore. Thank Hev'n the prospect is encouragin. I am not without hope that I may be Postmaster uv the Cerners myself, betwee another month glides gently into the fracher. In politix, now, almost anything is pessible.

THE STEWART HOME.

COMPLAINTS ABOUT THE WOMEN'S HOTEL. To the Editor of The Tribune.

Str: It is with great disappointment that I read in your paper the regulations and restrictions under which this hotel is to be opened to the public. If they are to be enforced, the result will be absolute failure, I firmty believe. If the object has been to hit the precise point which will be outside the wage-limit of of what those who can afford it are not necessarily

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sin: Would not the usefulness of Mr. Stewart's noble charity be very much increased if, instead of and that a price exceeding the means of the class for more, who could profit by the use of the library, and who might have special privileges. The second floor night be devoted to shop girls, with rooms more simply furnished and less expensive, leaving the upper part of the building to women who earn their living by the received. These last should be received on the lowest possible terms, and might be allowed the privilege of having sewing-mischines in their rooms. Then, too, could not the fare be of two Kinds-one consisting of wholesome but very simple food, and the other more laxurious, for those whose earnings justified a larger expenditure?

New-Tork, April 6, 1878.**

Likewer—Our correspondents overlook the fact.

Linever .- Our correspondents overlook the fact that the executors of the estate were not bound to make such a charity as they planned, but such as Mr. Stewart planned. What they propose might be very well. It might even be much better than the magnificent hotel Mr. Stewart devised, and his representatives have carried out. But that is hardly a surtable question, just now, for public discussion. The essential fact is that Mr. Stewart and his representatives believed a great benefit could be secured for a certain class of women by sinking a million dollars or more in the on of the Women's Hotel on its present plan. and for its present purposes. Why carp at them because it is not conducted on another plan, and for different purposes !-Ed.]

THE UNIVERSITY BOAT RACE.

THE THIRTY-FIFTH CONTEST TO-DAY. DETAILS OF FORMER BACES ON THE THAMES-NAMES AND WEIGHTS OF THE CREWS.

To-day, for the thirty-fifth time, the boat crews of Oxford and Cambridge will contend for victory on the Thames. The contest has been regarded with great interest, the score being very close. Oxford having so far won seventeen races against sixteen in which in a dead heat, leaving the question of superiority un disturbed. In view of the race to-day, the following retrospect, telling in brief the story of former contests, will be found interesting :

Year. | Place of Enering. | Winner. M. S.| Won by.

			AND ASSESSMENT THE PROPERTY AND
1829. Henley 1836 Westmast'r to Puto'y	Oxford.,	14:30	Many lengths.
1836 Westmust'r to Puto'y	Cambridge	34) (90	I minute,
1839. Westmist'rio Puin'y	Caustrodge.	C51:00	I min, 45 sec
1640 Westmust'r to Purn'y	Cambridge.	29630	Pards length.
184 Westmast'rto Putu'y			
1842. Westmost'r to Putn'y			13 seconds.
1845 Putner to Mortiake	Cambridge		No seconds.
1846 Mortiske to Patney	Cambridge	21:55	2 lengths.
1849. Putner to Mortinke	Cambridge.	22:00	Many lengths.
1849. Putney to Mortlake			
1959 Purney to Mortinke.	Oxtord	21:36	27 seconds.
10 A. Paracy to Mortlake	Oxford	25.29	11 stroken.
TWO MORDAKE TO PULLEY.	thanbridge.	12 Dec240	Half-length.
1857 Putney to Mortiake	Oxford	22-50	25 serengerise
1858. Putney to Mortinke	Cambridge.	21:23	22 seconds.
1809. Putney to Mertlak +	Oxford	24:30	tamb'ge sank.
1860. Putney to Mortlake.	Cambridge	20:00	1 length.
1861. Putney to Mortlake	Oxford	23.27	48 seconds.
1862. Putney to Mortlake	Oxtord	24:40	30 seconds.
1803. Mortinke to Patney	Oxford	23.05	42 seconds.
1864. Putney to Mortlake	Oxford	21:48	24 seconds.
1865 Putney to Mortiake	Oxford	21:23	13 seconds.
1866 Purney to Mortlake	Oxford	25:49	15 acconds.
1867 Putney to Mortiake	Oxford	23:22	Half length.
1808 Putney to Mortinge.	Oxford	20: 6	o lengths.
1800. Putney to Mortiake	Oxford	20:22	3 lengths.
1870. Putney to Mortlake.	:Cambridge.,	22:00	1 % lengths.
1871. Putney to Mortlake	Cambridge	22:05	1 length.
1872 Purney to Morriake	Cambridge	21:16	2 lengths.
1873 Putney to Mortlake	Cambridge	119:55	3 4 lengths.
1874 Potney to Mortiake	Cambridge.	122:36	2 to longtha.
1875 Putney to Mortlake	Oxford	12:25:09	7 lengting.
1876. Putney to Mortlake	Cambridge	20:20	8 lengton.
1877. Putney to Mortiake.	Dead heat		CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF THE

Toe rival crews have been practising on the Thames at Putney, their headquarters, while the Oxon ans se lected the Fox and Hounds. The latter crew were, how ever, some time guests of one of their number at Taptow Court, where the dark bine flar might have been seen waving high above the woods of Cheveden. The coach-ing of the Cantabe has been in canagegot Mr. Close, while the Oxonians have been directed by Mr. Melholind, of last year's crew. On the 1st inst., the names and weights

of the crews were as follows:		
OXFORD.	st.	16.
Bow. W. A. Ellison, University	10	11
2. D. J. Cowles, St. John's	11	- 2
9 II B Southwell Pembroke	1.2	- 3
4. W. H. Grenfell, Balliol	12	9
6. G. F. Burgess, Keble	1.2	13
7. T. C. Edwardes-Moss, B. N. C	12	0 6
Stroke, H. P. Marriott, B. N. C	12	0
F. M. Beaumont, New (cox.)	7	6
CAMBRIDGE.	st.	lb.
Bow. H. B. Jones, Jesus	10	10
2. J. A. Watson-Taylor, Mag	11	7.13
3. T. W. Barker, First Trinity	12	83939
4. R. J. Spurrell, Trinity Hall. 5. L. G. Pike, Caius.	12	- 3
5. L. G. Pike, Caius	12	- 19
fi C: Gurgon, Jenua.	TO.	3
7. T. E. Hockin, Jesus	12	. 2
Stroke, H. E. Prest, Jesus	10	12
G. L. Davis, Clare (cox.)	7	6
This year the Oxford crew are in favor wit	h th	e bet
ting men. Last Wednesday the odds on ther		

WRECK OF A SCHOONER.

to 3, and yesterday they were 3 to 1, showing that con

fidence in them was nearly unchanged. The backers of the Cantabs have taken these odds freely, and expect that the crew will make a gallant contest.

BIDDEFORD, Me., April 12 .- A schooner Portsmouth, struck the rocks of Cape Porpoise light-house this morning, and at noon was fast going to pieces. She will be a total loss. The crew was saved with great difficulty, the last man being brought in nearly ex-hausted. loaded with lime, name unknown, from Rockland for

EUROPE STILL WRANGLING.

TURKEY ACCEPTS THE TREATY. THE PORTE SATISFIED WITH ITS TERMS, BUT WILL-ING TO HAVE IT MODIFIED-PRINCE BISMARCK

MEDIATING. Russia holds that the Gortschakoff-Salisbury circulars are tantamount to a discussion of the entire treaty. She still, however, refuses to submit it wholly for revision. Prince Bismarck is still endeavoring to preserve peace. The Porte has issued a circular accepting the treaty, but intimating its willingness to have it modified through the friendly intervention of the Powers and the moderation of Russia.

THE PORTE ACCEPTS THE TREATY. ANY CONCESSION WILL BE GRATEFULLY RECEIVED.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Friday, April 12, 1878. The Porte has issued a circular to its representa tives abroad. It recognizes the Treaty of San Stefano as the result of the reverses sustained by Turkey in the late war, and expresses determination to carry out loyally the terms of the treaty, but declares that the Porte would, nevertheless, regard as opportune any medifications which might be made by the benevolent intervention of the Powers and the moderation of Russia. The circular concludes by stating that whatever may be the issue of the present negotiations the Porte pledges itself to carry out the projected reforms.

PROSPECTS OF A PEACEFUL SETTLEMENT. RUSSIA CONSIDERS THAT ENGLAND MUST GIVE UP INACTION-GERMANY STRIVING FOR PEACE.

LONDON, Friday, April 12, 1878. The tone of the comments on the political crisis is much more hopeful from all directions than yes-terday. The whole basis for this change seems to be a conviction that Russia is preparing to accept Germany's help to get out of the present deadlock by such conces sions as will secure a meeting of the Congress. Prince Gortschakoff's reply to Lord Salisbury's circular, and the circular to which it was annexed, was only published in St. Petersburg on Thursday. which strengthens the belief that the former was telegraphed hither on Tuesday night for a special purpose The circular when issued here Thursday aftern a decressing influence on the Stock Exchange, in conse quence of the reiteration of the refusal to submit the Treaty of San Stefano to the Congress. Russian stocks out that although the circular offers no concession on the point at issue, it is couched in such considerate and moderate language as to leave the door open for England to make some reply to the invitation for further explanations, and thereby furnish a basis for a commor understanding.

RUSSIA'S SINCERTY CREDITED.

The Journal de St Petersbourg, reviewing the opinions of the foreign press upon Prince Gortschakoff's reply, concludes as follows: "The real desire of Russia to bring about a peaceful solution of the existing difficul-tics meets with universal recognition. The British Govtics meets with universal recognition. The firstish Gov-ernment must now abandon its purely negative attitude either by inviting the Powers to assemble for common negatiations or by proposing solutions which the British Chiquet might wish to substitute for the Treaty of San Siciano. Should the Powers find a compromise Russia would willingly participate in a discussion and modify the treaty. Such solution should not, however, nullify the results gained by Russian blood, but take into account her sacrifices."

The St. Petersburg Agence Russe of to-day says: "The Russian Government, by discussing, in its an-Russian Government, by discussing, in its answer to Lord Salisbury, the objections raised by him on every point of the treaty, has practically established discussion of the whole treaty, and thus shown how small a foundation the British objections had. If the Congress meets there will be no obtection to full discussion, but the submission of the treaty implies an net which no independent Power-England least of alt—would admit." The Agence adds: "Direct and amicable pourparlers continue, which thanks to the good offices of Germany, it may be hoped will lead to a satisfactory result."

AUSTRIA STILL HOTES FOR A CONGRESS.

AUSTRIA STILL HOPES FOR A CONGRESS, At Vienna Prince Gortschakoff's reply created an in pression of Eussia's willingness to find an acceptable method for reopening negotiations. This moderate spirit is believed to be in a great measure due to the alspirit is denoted to be in a great measure due to the in-tered tone of the comments of the German, French, and Italian press and politicians concerning the Treaty of San Stefano, which point to the probability of Russia instead of England being isolated in case of a rupture. The Vienna Cabinet, which still adheres to the idea of the congress as the only possible solution is, of course, greatly pleased at the improved assect of affairs. The German semi-official newspapers yesterday even-ing were not sanguine that either Lendon or St. Preter-bers will make the concessions necessary to scenie an

ing were not sauraine that either London or St. Pretersburg will make the concessions necessary to scente an agreement, but all information agrees that the German Government continues its endeavors to bring about an agreement, which it is not likely to do after the case is hopeless. The improved feeling has, therefore, substantial justification. The nilegal circular of Prince Gorischakeft, a summary of which was printed this morning by the Central News Association, and which seemed to reply to Austria's objections, is probably a stupic hoax of some Paris newspaper.

BETTER TREATMENT FOR BOUMANIA. There seems to be some disposition at St. Petersburg to show itoumsnia more consideration. It is now anconnect thence that Prince Gortschakoff meant that the stipulation for the passage of Russian troops through Roumania, not the question of the cession of Bessarabia, could not be submitted to the Concress. It is also stated that a Russian Commissioner will go to Bucharest to treat with the Government concerning the passage of troops. M. Stevicha Mihallovitch, the Servian Minister-President, has resigned in consequence of the vacilisting policy of the Servian Government. It is said that Angle-Austrian influences are now in the ascendant at Belgrade and that there is a disposition on the part of Servia, Reumania and Montenegro to make a joint remonstrance to the Fowers against the Treaty of San Stefano.

GREECE AND THE PORTE QUARRELLING. Berlin, Friday, April 12, 1878.

The North German Gazette says the Porte. believing that the Greek Consul at Salonica was the in-stigator of the insurrection, has demanded that he be recalled, and threatened to withdraw his ex-equator. Greece has refused, and threatened reprisals if the exequator is withdrawn.

MIDNIGHT WEATHER REPORT.

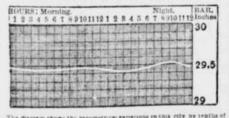
GOVERNMENT INDICATIONS. Synopsis for the Past 24 Hours.

Washington, April 13, 1 a. m .- The pressure is everywhere below the mean; it is lowest in New-England and highest in Florida. Light rain has generally fallen in the Middle States and New-England. The temperature has remained nearly stationary Southerly winds prevail in the South and Southwest, westerly in the Lake region. Middle States and New-England, and northerly in the Northwest.

For New-England, clear or partly cloudy weather, pre-ceded in Maine by rain areas, colder north to west winds and rising barometer.

For the Muidle Atlantic States and Lower Lake region, clear or partly cloudy weather, northwesterly winds, sta tionary temperature, and rising barometer.

TPIRINE LOCAL OBSERVATIONS



The diagram above the barometrical variations in this city by tentils of inches. The perpendicular lines give divisions of time for the 24 hours perceding midsight. The irregular white line represents the seculations of the mescury during those nears.

TRIBUNE OFFICE, April 13. 1 a. m .- The range of the barometer yesterday was low, especially during the showers of the early afternoon. The temperature was higher throughout. The moisture of the air is not in For this city and vicinity, fair and warm weather with occasional cloudiness and the chance of showers, may be expected to-day. To-morrow will probably be more often cloudy than to-day.

THE FALL RIVER DEFALCATION.

MORE THAN HALF A MILLION SQUANDERED. CHACE IN ABSOLUTE CONTROL OF THE UNION MILLS COMPANY - MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE OF LARGE SUMS OF MONEY-PLANS FOR SETTLEMENT WITH CREDITORS.

FALL RIVER, Mass., April 12.-Some further levelopments have been made in the Chace defalcation, showing that the control of the milis was in the hands of Chace and his immediate family, Chace having forty-one shares in his own name, and controlling others, the directors being comparatively small stock-holders. The scheme of building the new mill was pushed through by him against the wishes of the more onservative directors. They were outvoted, and through his desperate efforts he was able to float his debts in the market, where the directors were little acquainted. It is stated that his wife knew noth ing of his emberzlement, and that all of her private property will be swept away by the trencherous conduct of her husband. He also induced his brother- of clevators in New-York and other cities by the Fire

in-law, H. B. Durfee, treasurer of the Fall River Manufacturing Company, to allow him to draw against \$10,000 worth of goods sold by the corporation of which Durfee is treasurer, and the latter is placed in the position of a defaulter unless the amount is restored. Durfee has been invited to resign his position.

Chace has remained at howe, suffering from intense nervous prostration, and declined to make any state ment. It is said that he spent \$150,000 in paying the debt of the estate of the late Dr. Nathan Durfee, of which he was one of the executors, but nothing is

he was one of the executors, but nothing is known as to where the rest of the mency went. The directors propose to sift the matter to the bottom. The banks are not the only creditors of the Union Mills Company, Kaiburn, Lincoin & Co., being creditors for about \$50,000 for looms, and the Messrs. Whitten for \$100,000 for carding machinery.

Various expedients have been suggested for a settlement with the creditors. One is that the Mill Company shall make an assignment of its property, and the directors of all their individual property to trustees, who shall hold for the benefit of the creditors, and attempt the experiment of working out the loss. Another is that the noil shall ofter a dividend to the creditors and a new company be formed, under the present corporate name, to carry on the business. But some or the stockholders feel that nofthing should be done nutil a full and complete discovery is made of all the facts. Henry Pearce, of Providence, who attached the mill, consented to-day to allow the mill to run, but after to-morrow he will shut down indefinitely.

The directors of the Union Mills are still engaged at their work of investigating the affairs of the company. The amount of the defalention up to this time is \$519,000, and will probably be larger.

ALBANY.

WORK OF THE LEGISLATURE. THE COUNTY AND TOWN DEBT FUNDING BILL

TAKEN FROM COMMITTEE-RELIEF OF MILK PRODUCERS-TAX ON MORIGAGED LAND-PRO-TECTION OF STOCKHOLDERS, FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.!

Albany, April 12 .- The debts of the several cities and counties of the State amount to a huge sum, while that of the State itself is only \$8,000,000. Much of this debt of the countles and cities is due to lending money for the construction of railroads, and issuing bonds to obtain most of the money thus lest. Altogether, forty-nine counties of the sixty-one into which the State is divided have issued bonds in aid of the railways, or have guaranteed the payment of such bonds, interest and principal. The total amount guaranteed by these bonds is \$27,000,000. In many of the counties there has recently been agritation in favor of a reduction of interest on the bends. Of course the holders of them have resisted any reduction of the interest, and have declined to surrender them for bonds bearing a lower rate of interest. The effect of this agitation was perceived in the Legislature. Members talked with each other about the subject and finally a certain number of them formally met and drew up a bill providing for a State guarantee of the bonds. It was provided that the counties and towns should surrender their railroad bonds and receive in return State bonds. The interest and principal of these State bonds were to be paid by the towns and counties interested as before, but it was hoped that the State guarantee would induce the holders of the bonds to surrender them for those bearing a lower rate of interest, with the further temptation of receiving bonds having a longer period to run before coming to maturity. This bill was introduced in February, and was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means of the Assembly. It has since remained in their hands.

To-day Mr. Kellogg, one of the supporters of the

novement for the guaranteeing of the bonds, moved

that the bill be taken away from the Committee on Ways and Means and referred to the Committee of the Whole. He said it was plain that the committee did intend to make any report on the bill. All its friends desired was opportunity to debate it in the Assembly. In relation to the bill itself, he would say that, as the State had passed laws permitting the counties to run into debt easily, and had not even given minorities in communities power to resist such movements, it ought to give some aid to such communities as had been nearly ruined by the spendthrift habits thus encouraged. Mr. Alvord, chairman of the assailed committee, curnestly opposed the passage of the motion. He gave a very interesting account of the various transactions in which the State had extended aid to counties and clies—and had never been repaid. He argued that communities ought patiently to bear the debts they had contracted and not attempt to put them on the shoulders of the State. This was the opinion of residents of Syracuse, although the city was heavily bonded for railway purposes. Mr. Halliday with equal carnestness argued that common justice to fellow-members required that the bill should should be submitted to the Assembly. The Legislature ought not to be indifferent to the suffering of those por ions of the State that were heavily in debt. Now only the interest on the bonds has to be paid. the principal of the bonds is demanded there may be riots and civil war in the State. Mr. Alverd laughed at the idea of there being a war over the bonds. That was a communistic idea which he was glad to see the two representatives of Labor Reform in the Legislature repudiated. Mr. Beard, one of the Labor Reformers, the reupon laughingly said that indeed the Labor Reformers repudiated the idea of a commune. He ended his speech with the words: " We ig to a party that is in favor of settling disputed matters with the ballot. As we are threatened with a taxpayers' rebellion I shall vote nay on this question. Mr. Berry, of Chenango County, said that the friends of the bill had been persistently misrepresented, It was not an attempt to saddle twenty-seven millions of debt on the State. The motion was carried by a vote of 73 to 24 Mr. Alvord then announced that in view of the vote he did not know but that it was his duty to resign his post as chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means. He would consider the matter and decide by next Monday Mr. Wheeler, of Dutchess County, made a good speech

to-day in favor of reducing the charge for the transpor tation of milk on the Harlem Railroad from 112 cents per quart to 1 cent. He declared that the railroad com pany made a profit of hearly \$500,000 by its tariff, pany made a profit of nearly \$500,000 by its tariff, and that the farmers were ruined. Mr. Prescott, of Oneida County, said that members onight to be keenly interested in the bill, for that at some time or another during their life all mankind were engaged in the milk business. The best way for the famors to circumvent the railroad company, in his opinion, was for them to construct a pipe into to New-York, under the bill passed yesterday, and run the milk into New-York City by that method of transportation. Mr. Moller, "the hero of the Moffatt bell punch bill," said that the farmers of Westebester County desired to sell their good milk at lower prices in New-York City, and could do so if the Moffatt bell punch bill," and that the farmers of Westebester County desired to sell their good milk at lower prices in New-York City, and could do so if the bill passed. Mr. Skinner said: "I would inquire of the gentleman from Westebester (Mr. Moller), if he would have a milk panch as well as a bell punch? Mr. Moller replied: "Yes; I would apply it to the cow."

Mr. Allen introduced a bill authorizing mortgage indebtedness to be deducted from the assessed value of

debredness to be deducted from the assessed value of real estate. The bill provides that "in all cases of mortgages upon real estate bereafter executed the portgagor therein may have deducted from the assessed valuation of such real estate the amount of any such existing unpaid lien thereon, but in all cases such mortgagor, in claiming such deduction, shall state in writing and under oath to the assessor the amount and terms and times of payment of such mortgage lien or the corporate name and place of business of any corporation holding such mortgage lien; and thereupon such assessor shall assess upon such person or corporation shoulding such holder shall reside, or such corporation should nave its place of business within his town or city, but if such owner shall, or such corporation shall have its principal office of business elsewhere within the State, then such assessor shall immediately transmit by mail a memorandum in writing to the assessor of the town or city where such holder or owner shall reside, or such corporation shall have its place of business eshowing the existence of and amount secured to be paid by such mortgage lien, together with the name of the holder or owner of the same, or the corporation owning the same; whereupon the assessor to whom such memorandum is transmitted shall cause the same to be assessed upon his assessment roll to the holder, owner, or corporation ownings the same.

A novel bill in relation to stock companies was introand terms and times of payment of such mortgage lien

A novel bill in relation to stock companies was introduced to-day by Mr. Duell. It provides for the appointment by the Governor of an officer to known as Commissioner of Stock Companies. All certificates of stock issued by any incorporated company before July next are to be presented to the Commissioner for registration. It is made the duty of the Commissioner to inquire into the issuing of such certificates, and, if they are regularly issued and not in excess of the capital stock of such a company, to certify the fact. The Commissioner is to keep books showing the amount of the capital stock, the amount of shares of each company, the number of shares lessed, and a record of the transfers of all certificates. Whenever any certificates of stock are sought to be exchanged for new certificates the Commissioner is required, before certifying the new ones, to require the old certificates to be surrendered and cancelled.

A large number of petitions were received, in relation corporated company before July next are to be

A large number of petitions were received in relation to the new Code. Petitions in favor of passing the nine chapters last considered by the Legis lature over the Governor's veto, were received from Buffalo, from New-York, from Columbia County, from Sumalo, from New-Lork, from Columbia County, from Montgomery County, from Poughkeepsie and from Syracuse. Petitions in favor of repealing the new Code, and substituting for it the old Code, were received from the following: Schenectady, Brooklyn, Watertown, Saratoga Springs, Otsego County, Schoharie County, New-York, Oneida County, Ontario County, Orange County, Oswego County, Otsego County and Schenectady County.

Departments, was reported favorably by the sub-Committee of the Whole. Under this bill the owners of buildings, in which are dangerous elevators, will be com-pelled to put them in order and guard them against fire. The Governor sent a message to the House, returning, without his approval, the bill providing for keeping open public offices on certain days in the County of Westches-ter. He thought the existing statutes covered the case; if not, a general law on the subject should be passed.

THE HEBREW ORPHANS. To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of yours of the 8th inst., containing \$25, kindly contributed by your anonymous correspondent, J. L. D. Hy. On behalf of this society, I tender to him, through Hy. On behalf of this society, I tender to him, through you, our sincere chanks—to him for his benevolence, to you for the generous opinion expressed in regard to various Hebrew charitable organizations in this morning's issue of your esterned paper. I remain, dear sir, very respectfully yours,

"Treasurer H. B. and G. A. Socy.

Office of the Treasurer of the Hebrew Renecolent and Orphan Asylum Society, New York, April 9, 1878.

JOHN B. ANTHONY NOT PRESIDENT. PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 12.—John B. Anthony, of this city, reported in the newspapers as president of the Union Mills Corporation, of Fall River, sold out and left that position a year ago.

SAN FRANCISCO MINING BOARD. San Francisco, April 12.—Official closing prices of mining stocks to-day: | Description | Prices of mining stocks to-day | Prices of mining stocks |

Winchester's Cure for Consumption.

Winchester's Hypothosphite of Line and Sona, for the cure of Consumption and Chronic Diseases of the Throat and Lungs; also, General Debility. Dyspepsia and Poverty of the Blood. Established 20 years.

Price \$1 and \$2 per botile. Prepared only by

Winchester & Co., Chemista, 36 John-st., New-York. Sold by druggists.

Why Is It?

The truths of science and progressive thought have always been compelled to batter down the bulwarks of prejudice and disbelief, or remain forever unknown. Why is it that people are so reductant to receive facts that relate directly to the phenomena of their own existence? Astronomors upon discovering a star, assign it a place at once, and it is orever fixed. The rule by which a mathematical problem is once solved becomes forever an axiom; but no matter how clearly the principles which govern health and sickness is demonstrated, some refuse to believe, Dr. Pierce's Family Medicines, which are now so generally used. and deservedly popus, were, in their early days, very relatentity received by the people. To day, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery has outrivalled the out time saraparillas, his Pellets are in general use in place of the coarse, huge, drastic pills formerly an auch employed, while the sale of his Dr. Sage's Catarin Remedy and his Favorite Prescription are enormous. Where the skin is sallow and coavered with blotches and pimples, or where there are scrotinious swellings and affections, a few bottles of his Golden Medical Discovery will effect an entire cure. If you feel call, drowny, debilitated, have sallow color of skin, or yellowish brown, spots on face or body, frequent heatache or directions, that has been been been and pimples, or without the property of the sallow and constructions of the control of skin, or yellowish brown, spots on face or body. Frequent heatache or directions and topic on face or body. Trequent heatache or directions had taste in the mouth, internal heat or chills alternated with hot fundes, lew spirits and gloomy forebonings, freestiat rappetite, and tenane conted, you are suffering from Terparity of all such cases, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery has ne equal, as it effects perfect cares, leaving the liver strungthened and bealthy. Debilitated females who have hindersone all the tortures of caustic and the knife, and yes after with those peculiar dra

ANDREINI-McHARG-On Thursday evening, April 11, by the Rev. Churles K. McHarg, of Cooperstown, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Howard Crosby, Joseph M. Andreini and Mary Shipman, daughter of Rutins K. McHarg, of this city. POSDICK-CLARK.-On Thursday, April 11, as the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. Arthur Brooks, Charles Baldwin Fondick to Jenus Parkhurst, Baughter of Bain-bridge S. Chark, all of tals city.

HOWE-PEABODY-In Lowell, April 11, Edward T. Howe, of New York, to Anna F., daughter of Joseph Peabody, of Lowell. No cards.

All Notices of Marriages must be indorsed with full name and address.

DIED.

FLAACKE-On the 11th inst., sarah H., wife of John F' Flancke, and daughter of the late Isase F. Laskman, at No, 1.113 East Grandest, Elizabeth, N. J. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the functul services at St. John's Church, Elizabeth, Monday, 15th inst, at 1 p. m.
Carriages will meet the 11:30 and 11:45 trains of the New-Jersey Central Rairond from New-York.
Interment in Greenwood.

Interment in Greenwood.

FRANKS-Frioay morning. April 12, Nellie, eldest daughter
of the late Edward and Cornelis M. Franks.

Friends are invited to attend the funeral from her late realdence. 152 East 45th-st., on Monday, April 15, at 3 p. m. HITCHCOCK-On Friday, April 12, Colonel James Roosevelt Hitcheeck, aged 3; years, unertal services at the Reformed Church, in 5th-ave., corner 4sth-st. on Menday reprining, at 11 o'clock. It is requested that no dowers be sent.

LIVINGSTON - April 11, 1878, the Rev. John B. Livingston, of consumption, in the 49th year of his age.

Phuncral as thurch of St. John Baptist, Glenham, on Monday, April 15, at 11 a. ii.

Trains connect at Dutchess Junction with 8 a. ii. train from New-York. ROSS-In Brocklyn, on the 11th inst., Sarah Jane Ross, in the

Goth year of her age.

Puneral services will be held at the residence of Mr. James
W. Monk, 285 Adelphi-st., on, Saturday, 13th inst., at 5 p. m. SHEFFIELD—On Tuesday morning, April 9, Abble H., daughter of Dudley and the late Mary Webb Shedheld. Funeral will take place at the reslicence of her father, Noro-ton, Conn. on Saturday, at 2 o'clock p. m. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

SMITH-AA Shrawshury, N. J., April 12, 1878, E. Delafield.

Smith, of New-York.

Belatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at Shrawshury, N. J., on Theoday, the 16th inct., at 2-2p. m.

Train leaves foot of Liberty-AL. New-York, at 11:5 a. m., via Long Branch Division Central Ballroad of New-Jersey, for Redbank, N. J., where carriages will be in waiting.

STORY—In Brooklyn, on Friday, April 12, Theodore F., son of Ascella A. and the late Robert R. Story, in the 33d year of bis are:

his age.
STOUT—In this city, on Friday morning, April 12, Cornelius
Stout, at the house of his brother, Richard Stout.
Prayer at 11 o'clock on Monday morning, April 15, at the
house, 141 West Soth-st.
Interment at Somerville, N. J.
STEAD—Entered into rest, on Wednesday, April 10, May
Louise, daughter of the Rev. B. F. and Saruh Jenks Stead.
Funeral services at her father's readence, Astoria, L. I., on
Saturday, April 13, at 11:30 a.
Steansboat leaves Fulton-slip at 10:30.

Special Notices.

Altred Speer's

PURE PORT GRAPE WINE,
From his

MOUNT PROSPECT VINEYARDS.

The standard wine in New York City for church communion, hospitals and especially prescribed for Isdies and persons of delicate nealth and aged people. It is harmless, yet yer invigorating and strengthening. Soid by druggista.

Principal office and salesroom, 34 Warren-st, N. Y.

Blair's Pills.—English remody for Gout and Rhermatism. Box 34 Pils, \$1 25 by mail. H. PLANTEN & SON, 224 Wil, lam st., N. Y. Sola by druggists. lamest, N. Y. Sole by druggists.

Nervous Ex enastion. A medical essay comprising a series of lectures delivered at Kahn's Museum of Anatomy, New-York, on the cause and cure of premature decime, showing indisputably how lost health may be regained, affording a clear symposis of the impediments to marriage and the breatment of nervous and physical debility, being the result of 20 years' experience. By mai, 25c, currency, or postage stamps. Address Secretary, KARN'S Museum, 688 Broadway, New-York.

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Best references. Send for book of instruction.

Private Hospital for the surgical treatment of diseases and abnormal countrions of the privir vueer, astricture, hemorrhoids, fistula, stone in the bladuer, variacoccie, and the more obscure diseases of the abdomen. It is attuated in the most elegant and healthful part of the city, but one square from the Central Park, with spacious apartiments open to the southeast theroughly ventilated and reached by an elevator; every comfort of domestic life is provided; adjoining rooms for nurses. No business of a pecuniary nature transacted at the hospital. Hours for consultation from 8 to 10, 2 to 4, and 8 to 10, evenings, at Dr. Dixon's residence, 29 5th ave.

Pear, tiller Notice. The preful massia or the west endurg

hespital. Hours for consultation from 8 to 10, 2 to 4, and 8 to 10, evenings, at Dr. Dixon's resistance, 29 5th. ave.

Post Office Notice.—The toreign mans for the week ending SATURDAY, April 13, 1878, will close at this office on TUESDAY, at 8 a.m., for Europe, by steamship Wyoming, via queenstown: on WEDNESDAY, at 8 30 a.m., for Europe, by steamship Ratio, via queenstown correspondence for Germany and France to be forwarded by this steamer must be specially addressed; and at 12 m. for Europe, by steamship Hostafa, via Pirmonia, Cherbourg and Hamburg: on SATURDAY at 11 a.m., for Europe, by steamship City of Richmend, via Queenstown (correspondence for Germany and Scotland to be forwarded by this steamer must be specially addressed); and at 11.a. m. for Scotland direct, by steamship Anchoria, via Glasgow; and at 11.30 a.m. for Germany, &c., by steamship Hermann, via Southampton and Bremea (correspondence for Great Britain and the Continent to be forwarded by this steamer must be specially addressed). The steamships Wyoming, Bothmia and City of Hichmond de not take mails for Denmark, sweaten and Norway. The mails for Aspinwall and South Pacific ports leave New-York April 9. The mails for Nassau, N. P., leave New-York April 9. The mails for Layde April 11. The mails for Hayti, Savanilla, &c., leave New-York April 11. The mails for Gina and Japan isave New-York April 11.

Post Office, New-York, April 6, 1878.

Repeal of the Bankrupt Law.

The certainty of the repeal of the Bankrupt Law by the PRESENT CONGRISSS renders it expedient for those intending to avail themselves of its provisions to give the subject immediate attention.

We have made this a special branch of our business and our charges will be made satisfactory. Information and consultation free.

Law and Collection Offices. Law and Collection Offices, 846 and 348 Broadway.

The seeds of sickness and of death In a disordered month are sown; When bad the teeth or foul the breath Both soul and body lose their tone, TIII SOZODONT'S brought into play, And sweeps those dire defects away.

ETrees and shrubs of the best serie, both decionous and Evergreen, Rhododendrons, Roses, &c., at Flushing, N. Y., near Bridge-st., station of Flushing R. R. Catalogues at city office, 107 Laberty-st., or Post Office Box 99, Flushing, N. Y. R. B. PARSONS & Co.

The Famous MISSISQUOI SPRING WATER,

Which for nearly half a century has wrought such WON-DROUS CURES of KIDNEY DISEASES, DYSPEPSIA

and CANCER, may be had of all druggists. Its curative powers are almost miraculous. For pamphlets containing re-markable curse, address "Missisqued Springs." Frankin Co., Vermont.